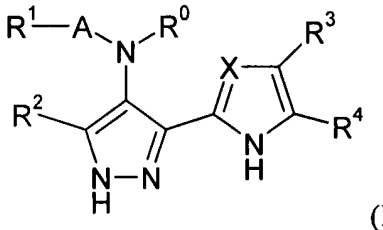
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-56. (Canceled)

57. (New) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease state or condition mediated by a cyclin dependent kinase or glycogen synthase kinase-3 or an Aurora kinase, which method comprises administering to a subject in need of such administration a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the formula (I):



(I)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein

X is CR^5 or N;

A is a bond or $-(CH_2)_m-(B)_n-$;

B is C=O, $NR^g(C=O)$ or O(C=O) wherein R^g is hydrogen or C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C_{1-4} alkoxy;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 0 or 1;

R^0 is hydrogen or, together with NR^g when present, forms a group $-(CH_2)_p-$ wherein p is 2 to 4;

R^1 is hydrogen, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group having from 3 to 12 ring members, or an optionally substituted C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen, methoxy, or a C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl or methoxy;

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted fused carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 5 to 7 ring members of which up to 3 can be heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; and

R^5 is hydrogen, a group R^2 or a group R^{10} wherein R^{10} is selected from halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$, $X^1C(X^2)X^1$, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, SO_2NR^c or NR^cSO_2; and R^b is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$ or $X^1C(X^2)X^1$;

R^c is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl; and

X^1 is O, S or NR^c and X^2 is =O, =S or $=NR^c$.

58. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein X is N and R^0 is hydrogen.

59. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein m is 0 or 1, n is 1 and B is C=O.

60. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein B is $NR^g(C=O)$ and R^g is hydrogen.

61. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein R^1 is a monocyclic or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic group having from 3 to 12 ring members.

62. (New) A method according to claim 61 wherein R^1 is a an aryl or heteroaryl group selected from substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, furanyl, indolyl,

oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl, 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine, benzo[1,3]dioxole, imidazolyl and thiophenyl groups.

63. (New) A method according to claim 61 wherein R^1 is:

(a) a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl ring; or

(b) a non-aromatic group selected from monocyclic cycloalkyl groups and azacycloalkyl groups.

64. (New) A method according to claim 61 wherein the carbocyclic or heterocyclic group R^1 is (a) an unsubstituted group or (b) bears one or more substituents selected from the group R^{10} as defined in claim 57.

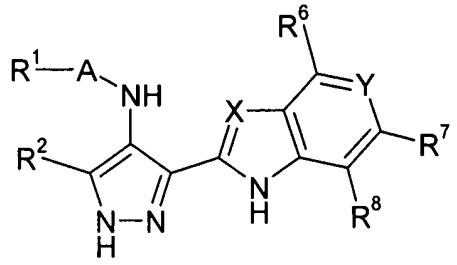
65. (New) A method according to claim 64 wherein R^1 is a substituted group and the substituents on R^1 are selected from the group R^{10b} consisting of halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $X^3C(X^4)$, $C(X^4)X^3$, $X^3C(X^4)X^3$, S, SO, or SO_2, and R^b is selected from hydrogen and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy; wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO_2, $X^3C(X^4)$, $C(X^4)X^3$ or $X^3C(X^4)X^3$; X^3 is O or S; and X^4 is =O or =S.

66. (New) A method according to claim 65 wherein the substituents on R^1 are selected from halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond or O, and R^b is selected from hydrogen and a C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen.

67. (New) A method according to claim 65 wherein R^1 is a phenyl group which is 2,6-disubstituted, 2,3-disubstituted, 2,4-disubstituted 2,5-disubstituted, 2,3,6-trisubstituted or 2,4,6-trisubstituted.

68. (New) A method according to claim 67 wherein R^1 is a phenyl group which is disubstituted at positions 2- and 6- with substituents selected from fluorine, chlorine and R^a-R^b, where R^a is O and R^b is C_{1-4} alkyl.

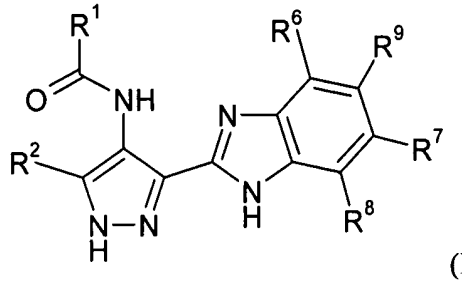
69. (New) A method use according to claim 57 wherein the compound is represented by the formula (II):



(II)

wherein R^1, R^2 and X are as defined in claim 57;
Y is N or CR^9 wherein R^9 is hydrogen or a group R^{10}; and
R^6, R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and each is hydrogen or a group R^{10} as defined in claim 57.

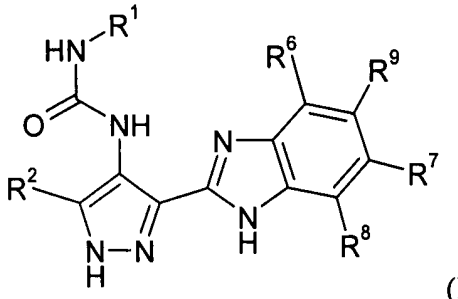
70. (New) A method according to claim 69 wherein the compound is represented by the formula (III):



(III)

wherein R^1, R^2 and R^6 to R^9 are as defined in claim 57.

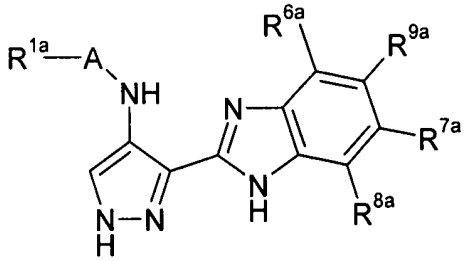
71. (New) A method according to claim 69 wherein the compound is represented by the formula (IIIa):



(IIIa)

wherein R^1, R^2 and R^6 to R^9 are as defined in claim 57.

72. (New) A compound of the formula (IV):



(IV)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein A is NH(C=O), O(C=O) or C=O;

R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$, $X^1C(X^2)X^1$, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, SO_2NR^c or NR^cSO_2; and R^b is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$ or $X^1C(X^2)X^1$; or two adjacent groups R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} or R^{9a}

together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a 5-membered heteroaryl ring or a 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic ring, wherein the said heteroaryl and heterocyclic groups contain up to 3 heteroatom ring members selected from N, O and S;

R^c is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl; and

X^1 is O, S or NR^c and X^2 is =O, =S or $=NR^c$;

or an adjacent pair of substituents selected from R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a non-aromatic five or six membered ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from O, N and S;

R^{1a} is selected from:

6-membered monocyclic aryl groups substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c} provided that when the aryl group is substituted by a methyl group, at least one substituent other than methyl is present;

6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single heteroatom ring member which is nitrogen, the heteroaryl groups being substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c};

5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing up to three heteroatom ring members selected from nitrogen and sulphur, and being optionally substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c};

5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single oxygen heteroatom ring member and optionally a nitrogen heteroatom ring member, and being substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c} provided that when the heteroaryl group contains a nitrogen ring member and is substituted by a methyl group, at least one substituent other than methyl is present;

bicyclic aryl and heteroaryl groups having up to four heteroatom ring members and wherein either one ring is aromatic and the other ring is non-aromatic, or wherein both rings are aromatic, the bicyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c};

four-membered, six-membered and seven-membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c} provided that when the heterocyclic group has six ring members and contains only one heteroatom which is oxygen, at least one substituent R^{10c} is present;

five membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing up to three heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, the heterocyclic groups being optionally substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c} provided that when the heterocyclic group has five ring members and contains only one heteroatom which is nitrogen, at least one substituent R^{10c} other than hydroxy is present;

four and six membered cycloalkyl groups optionally substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c};

three and five membered cycloalkyl groups substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c}; and

a group $Ph'CR^{17}R^{18}$- where Ph' is a phenyl group substituted by one to three substituents R^{10c}; R^{17} and R^{18} are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen and methyl; or R^{17} and R^{18} together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopropyl group; or one of R^{17} and R^{18} is hydrogen and the other is selected from amino, methylamino, C_{1-4} acylamino, and C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonylamino;

and where one of R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} is a morpholinomethyl group, then R^{1a} is additionally selected from:

unsubstituted phenyl and phenyl substituted with one or more methyl groups;

unsubstituted 6-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single heteroatom ring member which is nitrogen;

unsubstituted furyl;

5-membered monocyclic heteroaryl groups containing a single oxygen heteroatom ring member and a nitrogen heteroatom ring member, and being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more methyl groups;

unsubstituted six membered monocyclic C-linked saturated heterocyclic groups containing only one heteroatom which is oxygen; and

unsubstituted three and five membered cycloalkyl groups;

and R^{10c} is selected from:

halogen;

hydroxyl;

C_{1-4} hydrocarbyloxy optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen;

C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halogen and five and six-membered saturated heterocyclic rings containing one or two heteroatom ring members selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur;

S-C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl;

phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;

heteroaryl groups having 5 or 6 ring members and containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, the heteroaryl groups being optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;

5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and being optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro;

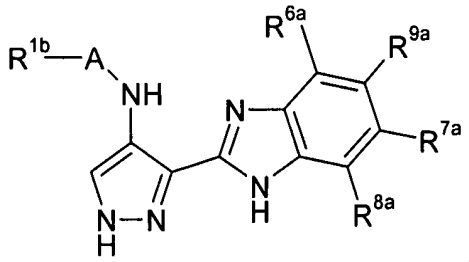
cyano, nitro, amino, C_{1-4} alkylamino, di-C_{1-4}alkylamino, C_{1-4} acylamino, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonylamino;

a group R^{19}-$S(O)_n$- where n is 0, 1 or 2 and R^{19} is selected from amino; C_{1-4} alkylamino; di-C_{1-4}alkylamino; C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl; phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl,

trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro; and 5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups containing up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S and being optionally substituted with one to three C_{1-4} alkyl group substituents; and

a group R^{20}-Q- where R^{20} is phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoro and chloro; and Q is a linker group selected from OCH_2, CH_2O, NH, CH_2NH, NCH_2, CH_2, NHCO and CONH.

73. (New) A compound of the formula (V):



(V)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein

A is NH(C=O) or C=O;

R^{1b} is a substituted phenyl group having from 1 to 4 substituents whereby:

(i) when R^{1b} bears a single substituent it is selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_{1-4} hydrocarbyloxy optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen; C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen; heteroaryl groups having 5 ring members; and 5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups, wherein the heteroaryl and heterocyclic groups contain up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;

(ii) when R^{1b} bears 2, 3 or 4 substituents, each is selected from halogen, hydroxyl, C_{1-4} hydrocarbyloxy optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen; C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl and halogen; heteroaryl groups having 5 ring

members; amino; and 5- and 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic groups; or two adjacent substituents together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a 5-membered heteroaryl ring or a 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocyclic ring; wherein the said heteroaryl and heterocyclic groups contain up to 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; and
R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} are as defined in claim 72.

74. (New) A compound according to claim 72 wherein the group R^{1a}-A-NH or R^{1b}-A-NH linked to the 4-position of the pyrazole ring is an amide $R^{1a/1b}$-C(=O)NH or urea $R^{1a/1b}$-NHC(=O).

75. (New) A compound according to claim 73 wherein R^{1b} is 2,6-disubstituted, 2,3-disubstituted, 2,4-disubstituted 2,5-disubstituted, 2,3,6-trisubstituted or 2,4,6-trisubstituted.

76. (New) A compound according to claim 75 wherein R^{1b} is disubstituted at positions 2- and 6- with substituents selected from fluorine, chlorine and R^a-R^b, where R^a is O and R^b is C_{1-4} alkyl.

77. (New) A compound according to claim 72 wherein R^{1a} is a non-aromatic carbocyclic group having from 3 to 6 ring members.

78. (New) A compound according to claim 72 wherein:

(a) R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} are selected from hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, monocyclic carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$, $X^1C(X^2)X^1$, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, SO_2NR^c or NR^cSO_2; and R^b is selected from hydrogen, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group with 3-7 ring members and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-4} acyloxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group with 3-7 ring members and

wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$ or $X^1C(X^2)X^1$; and R^c, X^1 and X^2; or an adjacent pair of substituents selected from R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a non-aromatic five or six membered ring containing up to three heteroatoms selected from O, N and S; or

(b) R^{6a} to R^{9a} are each hydrogen or are selected from halogen, cyano, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO or $C(X^2)X^1$ and R^b is selected from hydrogen, heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, C_{1-4} acyloxy, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; where R^c is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl, X^1 is O or NR^c and X^2 is =O; or

(c) R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} are selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, carboxy, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $C(X^2)X^1$, and R^b is selected from hydrogen, heterocyclic groups having 3-7 ring members and a C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, carboxy, C_{1-4} acyloxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, heterocyclic groups with 3-7 ring members; or an adjacent pair of substituents selected from R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached may form a non-aromatic five or six membered ring containing one or two oxygen atoms as ring members; or

(d) R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} are selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, trifluoromethyl, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $C(X^2)X^1$, and R^b is selected from hydrogen, saturated heterocyclic groups having 5-6 ring members and a C_{1-2} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, carboxy, C_{1-2} acyloxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, heterocyclic groups with 5-6 ring members; or an adjacent pair of substituents selected from R^{6a}, R^{7a}, R^{8a} and R^{9a} may form a methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy group each optionally substituted by one or more fluorine atoms; or

(e) R^{6a} to R^{9a} include halogen, nitro, carboxy, a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $C(X^2)X^1$, and R^b is selected from hydrogen, heterocyclic group having 3-7 ring members and a C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, heterocyclic group with 3-7 ring members.

79. (New) A compound according to claim 78 wherein one of R^{6a} to R^{9a} is a substituent other than hydrogen and the others each are hydrogen.

80. (New) A compound according to claim 78 wherein

R^{6a} is selected from:

hydrogen;

halogen;

methyl optionally substituted by a substituent selected from hydroxy, halogen and $NR^{11}R^{12}$; and

$C(=O)NR^{11}R^{12}$;

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} alkyl or R^{11} and R^{12} together with the nitrogen atom form a five or six membered heterocyclic ring having 1 or 2 heteroatom ring members selected from O, N and S; and/or

R^{9a} is selected from:

hydrogen;

halogen;

C_{1-4} alkoxy;

methyl optionally substituted by a substituent selected from hydroxy, halogen and $NR^{11}R^{12}$; and

$C(=O)NR^{11}R^{12}$;

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} alkyl or R^{11} and R^{12} together with the nitrogen atom form a five or six membered

heterocyclic ring having 1 or 2 heteroatom ring members selected from O, N and S; and/or

R^{7a} is selected from:

hydrogen;

halogen;

C_{1-4} alkoxy;

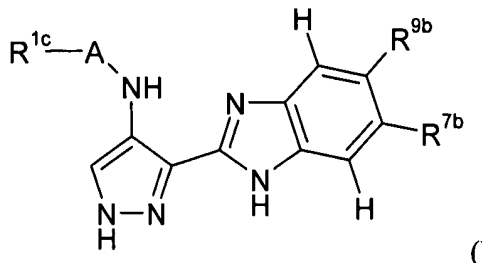
methyl optionally substituted by a substituent selected from hydroxy, halogen and $NR^{11}R^{12}$; and

$C(=O)NR^{11}R^{12}$;

wherein R^{11} and R^{12} are the same or different and each is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} alkyl or R^{11} and R^{12} together with the nitrogen atom form a five or six membered heterocyclic ring having 1 or 2 heteroatom ring members selected from O, N and S; and/or

R^{8a} is selected from hydrogen, fluorine and methyl, most preferably hydrogen.

81. (New) A compound of the formula (VI):



(VI)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein:

when A is NH(C=O) or C=O;

R^{1c} is selected from:

(a) a mono-substituted phenyl group wherein the substituent is selected from *o*-amino, *o*-methoxy; *o*-chloro; *p*-chloro; *o*-difluoromethoxy; *o*-trifluoromethoxy; *o-tert*-butyloxy; *m*-methylsulphonyl and *p*-fluoro;

(b) a 2,4- or 2,6-disubstituted phenyl group wherein one substituent is selected from *o*-methoxy, *o*-ethoxy, *o*-fluoro, *p*-morpholino and the other substituent is selected from *o*-fluoro, *o*-chloro, *p*-chloro, and *p*-amino;

(c) a 2,5-disubstituted phenyl group wherein one substituent is selected from *o*-fluoro and *o*-methoxy and the other substituent is selected from *m*-methoxy, *m*-isopropyl; *m*-fluoro, *m*-trifluoromethoxy, *m*-trifluoromethyl, *m*-methylsulphanyl, *m*-pyrrolidinosulphonyl, *m*-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulphonyl, *m*-morpholinosulphonyl, *m*-methyl, *m*-chloro and *m*-aminosulphonyl;

(d) a 2,4,6-tri-substituted phenyl group where the substituents are the same or different and are each selected from *o*-methoxy, *o*-fluoro, *p*-fluoro, *p*-methoxy provided that no more than one methoxy substituent is present;

(e) a 2,4,5-tri-substituted phenyl group where the substituents are the same or different and are each selected from *o*-methoxy, *m*-chloro and *p*-amino;

(f) unsubstituted benzyl; 2,6-difluorobenzyl; α,α-dimethylbenzyl; 1-phenylcycloprop-1-yl; and α-tert-butoxycarbonylaminobenzyl;

(g) an unsubstituted 2-furyl group or a 2-furyl group bearing a single substituent selected from 4-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl), piperidinylmethyl; and optionally a further substituent selected from methyl;

(h) an unsubstituted pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl group;

(i) isoxazolyl substituted by one or two C_{1-4} alkyl groups;

(j) 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benz[d]isoxazol-3-yl;

(k) 3-tert-butyl-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl;

(l) quinoxalinyl;

(m) benz[c]isoxazol-3-yl;

(n) 2-methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-thiazol-5-yl;

(o) 3-phenylamino-2-pyridyl;

(p) 1-toluenesulphonylpyrrol-3-yl;

(q) 2,4-dimethoxy-3-pyridyl; and 6-chloro-2-methoxy-4-methyl-3-pyridyl;

(r) imidazo[2,1-b]thiazol-6-yl;

(s) 5-chloro-2-methylsulphanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl;

(t) 3-methoxy-naphth-2-yl;

(u) 2,3-dihydro-benz[1,4]dioxin-5-yl;

(v) 2,3-dihydro-benzfuranyl group optionally substituted in the five membered ring by one or two methyl groups;

(w) 2-methyl-benzoxazol-7-yl;

(x) 4-aminocyclohex-1-yl;

(y) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinolin-6-yl;

(z) 2-methyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-benzfuran3-yl;

(aa) 2-pyrimidinyl-1piperidin-4-yl; and 1-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyl)-piperidin-4-yl and 1-methylsulphonylpiperidin-4-yl;

(ab) 1-cyanocyclopropyl;

(ac) N-benzylmorpholin-2-yl;

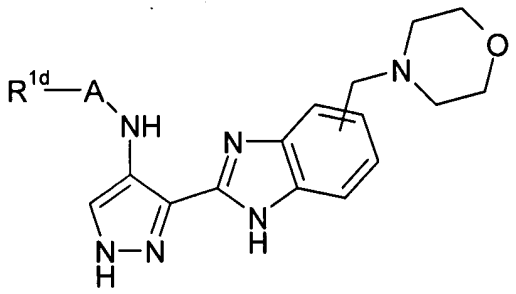
and when A is NH(C=O), R^{1c} is additionally selected from:

(ad) unsubstituted phenyl;

R^{9b} is selected from hydrogen; chlorine; methoxy; methylsulphonyl; 4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylcarbonyl; morpholinocarbonyl; morpholinomethyl; pyrrolidinylcarbonyl; N-methyl-piperidinyloxy; pyrrolidinylethoxy; morpholinopropylaminomethyl; 4-cyclopentyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl; 4-ethylsulphonyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl; morpholinosulphonyl; 4-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-piperazin-1-ylmethyl; and

R^{7b} is selected from hydrogen; methyl; methoxy and ethoxy.

82. (New) A compound according to claim 72 having the formula (VII):

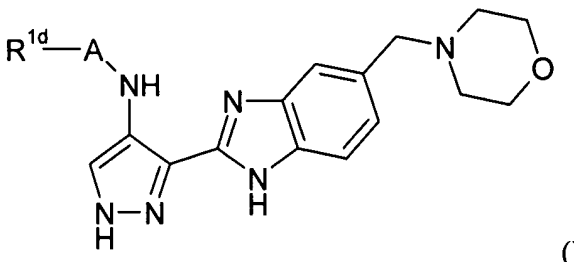


(VII)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein R^{1d} is a group R^{1a} as defined in claim 72.

83. (New) A compound according to claim 82 having the formula (VIIa):



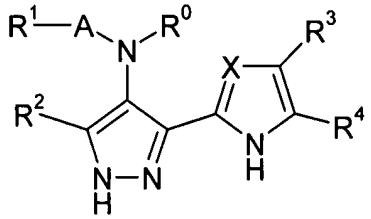
(VIIa)

84. (New) A compound according to claim 72 wherein A is a bond or

$-(CH_2)_m-(B)_n-$, m is 0 or 1, n is 1 and B is C=O or $NR^g(C=O)$.

85. (New) A compound according to claim 84 wherein m is 0 and B is $NR^g(C=O)$.

86. (New) A method for treating a disease or condition comprising or arising from abnormal cell growth in a mammal, which method comprises administering to the mammal in an amount effective in inhibiting abnormal cell growth a compound of formula (I):



(I)

or a salt, N-oxide or solvate thereof;

wherein

X is CR^5 or N;

A is a bond or $-(CH_2)_m-(B)_n-$;

B is C=O, $NR^g(C=O)$ or O(C=O) wherein R^g is hydrogen or C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or C_{1-4} alkoxy;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 0 or 1;

R^0 is hydrogen or, together with NR^g when present, forms a group $-(CH_2)_p-$ wherein p is 2 to 4;

R^1 is hydrogen, a carbocyclic or heterocyclic group having from 3 to 12 ring members, or an optionally substituted C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen, methoxy, or a C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxyl or methoxy;

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an optionally substituted fused carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring having from 5 to 7 ring members of which up to 3 can be heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; and

R^5 is hydrogen, a group R^2 or a group R^{10} wherein R^{10} is selected from halogen, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members; a group R^a-R^b wherein R^a is a bond, O, CO, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$, $X^1C(X^2)X^1$, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, SO_2NR^c or NR^cSO_2; and R^b is selected from hydrogen, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members, and a C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, oxo, halogen, cyano, nitro, carboxy, amino, mono- or di-C_{1-4} hydrocarbylamino, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups having from 3 to 12 ring members and wherein one or more carbon atoms of the C_{1-8} hydrocarbyl group may optionally be replaced by O, S, SO, SO_2, NR^c, $X^1C(X^2)$, $C(X^2)X^1$ or $X^1C(X^2)X^1$;

R^c is selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4} hydrocarbyl; and

X^1 is O, S or NR^c and X^2 is =O, =S or $=NR^c$.

87. (New) A method according to claim 57 for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease state or condition mediated by an Aurora kinase.

88. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein the disease state is a proliferative disorder.

89. (New) A method according to claim 88 wherein the proliferative disorder is a cancer.

90. (New) A method according to claim 89 wherein the cancer is selected from breast cancer, ovarian cancer, colon cancer, prostate cancer, oesophageal cancer, squamous cancer, and non-small cell lung carcinomas.

91. (New) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease or condition characterised by up-regulation of an Aurora kinase, the method comprising administering to a subject a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in claim 57.

92. (New) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer in a patient suffering from or suspected of suffering from cancer; which method comprises (i) subjecting a patient to a diagnostic test to determine whether the patient possesses the Ile31 variant of the Aurora A gene; and (ii) where the patient does possess the said variant, thereafter administering to the patient a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 57.

93. (New) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a disease state or condition characterised by up-regulation of an Aurora kinase; which method comprises (i) subjecting a patient to a diagnostic test to detect a marker characteristic of up-regulation of the Aurora kinase and (ii) where the diagnostic test is indicative of up-regulation of Aurora kinase, thereafter administering to the patient a prophylactically or therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) as defined in claim 57.

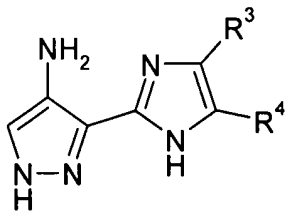
94. (New) A method according to claim 86 wherein the disease or condition is a cancer.

95. (New) A method according to claim 94 wherein the cancer is selected from breast cancer, ovarian cancer, colon cancer, prostate cancer, oesophageal cancer, squamous cancer, and non-small cell lung carcinomas.

96. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in claim 72 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

97. (New) A process for the preparation of a compound as defined in claim 72, which process comprises:

reacting a compound of the formula:

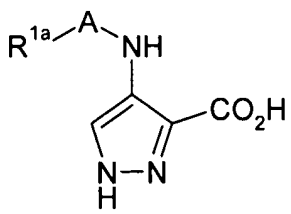


with a compound of the formula R^{1a}-A' wherein A' is an isocyanate group N=C=O, or a group CO_2H or an activated derivative thereof;

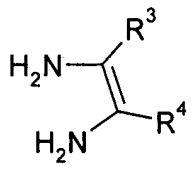
and optionally thereafter converting one compound of the formula (IV) into another compound of the formula (IV).

98. (New) A process for the preparation of a compound as defined in claim 72, which process comprises:

reacting a compound of the formula:



with a diamine compound of the formula:



wherein R^{1a}, A, R^3 and R^4 are as defined in claim 72; and optionally thereafter converting one compound of the formula (IV) into another compound of the formula (IV).